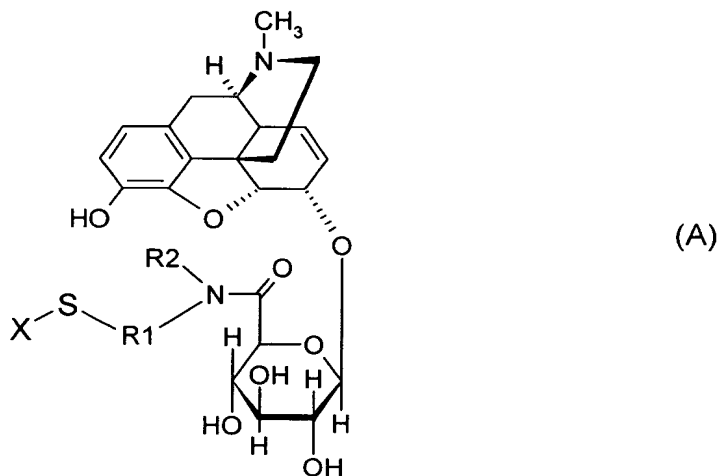


**CLAIMS**

1. Compound of formula (A):



- 5 in which:

- all of the above entity, with the exception of the substituent X, is called M6G-N(R<sub>2</sub>)R<sub>1</sub>-S-

- R<sub>1</sub> represents a linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkyl group, unsubstituted or substituted by at least one substituent, the alkyl chain being optionally interrupted by one or more heteroatoms chosen from O, S and N;

- R<sub>2</sub> represents hydrogen, a linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkyl group or an aryl, heteroaryl or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>) alkylaryl group, unsubstituted or substituted by a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl;

- X represents hydrogen, an M6G-N(R<sub>2</sub>)R<sub>1</sub>-S- residue or a polymer linked with the rest of the entity by a spacer arm;

- the asymmetric carbons present in the formula (A) can have the R or S configuration,

as well as its pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

2. Compound according to claim 1, characterized in that

- R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are as defined in claim 1;

- X represents an M6G-N(R<sub>2</sub>)R<sub>1</sub>-S- residue, the two M6G-N(R<sub>2</sub>)R<sub>1</sub>-S- residues constituting the compounds of formula (A) in dimer form being identical or different.

3. Compound according to claim 1, characterized in that

- R<sub>1</sub> is as defined in claim 1;

- R<sub>2</sub> represents hydrogen, and

- X represents hydrogen.

4. Compound according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that

- R<sub>1</sub> is as defined in claim 1;

5 - R<sub>2</sub> represents hydrogen, and

- X represents an M6G-N(R<sub>2</sub>)R<sub>1</sub>-S- residue in which R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are as defined above.

5. Compound according to any one of claims 1 to 4, characterized in that R<sub>1</sub> represents an alkyl group substituted by one or more substituents  
10 chosen from: a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkyl group; an amino group; a COOR<sub>3</sub> group; a CONR<sub>3</sub>R<sub>4</sub> group, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> in the COOR<sub>3</sub> or CONR<sub>3</sub>R<sub>4</sub> groups independently representing hydrogen, an optionally substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> alkyl, an aryl, a heteroaryl or an alkylaryl group; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> ketone and a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> aldehyde.

6. Compound according to claims 1 or 3, characterized in that R<sub>1</sub>  
15 represents -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen and X is hydrogen.

7. Compound according to any one of claims 1, 2 or 4, characterized in that R<sub>1</sub> represents -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen and X is an M6G-N(R<sub>2</sub>)R<sub>1</sub>-S- residue in which R<sub>1</sub> = -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>- and R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen.

8. Compound according to any one of claims 1, 2 or 4, characterized in  
20 that

- R<sub>1</sub> represents a -CH(COOR<sub>3</sub>)-CH<sub>2</sub>- group in which R<sub>3</sub> represents hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, propyl or butyl,

- R<sub>2</sub> represents hydrogen,

- X represents hydrogen or an M6G-N(R<sub>2</sub>)R<sub>1</sub>-S- residue in which  
25 R<sub>1</sub> = -CH(COOR<sub>3</sub>)-CH<sub>2</sub>- in which R<sub>3</sub> is as defined above and R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen.

9. Compound according to one of claims 1 or 5, characterized in that

- R<sub>1</sub> represents a -CH(CONR<sub>3</sub>R<sub>4</sub>)-CH<sub>2</sub>- group in which R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> represent hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, propyl or butyl,

- R<sub>2</sub> represents hydrogen,

30 - X represents hydrogen or an M6G-N(R<sub>2</sub>)R<sub>1</sub>-S- residue in which R<sub>1</sub> = -CH(CONR<sub>3</sub>R<sub>4</sub>)-CH<sub>2</sub>- in which R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are as defined above and R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen.

10. Compound according to claims 1 or 5, characterized in that

-  $R_1$  represents a  $-\text{CH}(\text{COOR}_3)-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2-$  group in which  $R_3$  represents hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, propyl or butyl,

-  $R_2$  represents hydrogen

5      -  $X$  represents hydrogen or an  $\text{M6G-N}(\text{R}_2)\text{R}_1\text{-S-}$  residue in which  $\text{R}_1 = -\text{CH}(\text{COOR}_3)-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2-$  in which  $R_3$  is as defined above and  $R_2$  is hydrogen.

11. Compound according to claims 1 or 5, characterized in that

10      -  $R_1$  represents a  $-\text{CH}(\text{COOR}_3)-(\text{CH}_2)_2-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHCH}(\text{R}_5)-\text{CH}_2-$  group, in which  $R_3$  represents hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, propyl or butyl and  $R_5$  represents  $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{COOR}_3$ ,

-  $R_2$  represents hydrogen

15      -  $X$  represents hydrogen or an  $\text{M6G-N}(\text{R}_2)\text{R}_1\text{-S-}$  residue in which  $\text{R}_1 = -\text{CH}(\text{COOR}_3)-(\text{CH}_2)_2-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHCH}(\text{R}_5)-\text{CH}_2-$  in which  $R_3$  and  $R_5$  are as defined above and  $R_2$  represents hydrogen.

12. Compound according to claim 1, characterized in that

-  $R_1$  represents a  $-(\text{CH}_2)_2-$  group,

-  $R_2$  represents hydrogen

20      -  $X$  represents a polymer linked to the rest of the entity by a spacer arm of formula  $-\text{S}-(\text{CH}_2)_n-\text{NH}-\text{C}(\text{O})-$  in which  $n = 0$  to  $4$  and said polymer is a polyethylene glycol of molecular weight ( $\text{Mw}$ ) greater than or equal to  $10000$ .

13. Method for the preparation of a compound of formula (A) according to any one of claims 1 to 12, characterized in that it comprises the stages consisting of reacting morphine-6-glucuronide with a compound of formula (III)  $\text{NHR}_2\text{-R}_1\text{-S-S-R}_1\text{-NHR}_2$ , in which  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are as defined in any one of claims 1 to 11, in the presence of a coupling agent, and reducing the disulphide bridge using a reducing agent if necessary.

14. Method for the preparation of a compound of formula (A) according to any one of claims 1 to 11, in which  $X = \text{H}$ , characterized in that it comprises the stages consisting of reacting morphine-6-glucuronide with a compound of formula (IV)  $\text{NHR}_2\text{-R}_1\text{-SH}$ , in which  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are as defined in any one of claims 1 to 12, in the presence of a coupling agent and reducing *in situ* the oxidation by-products using a reducing agent.

15. Method according to one of claims 13 or 14, characterized in that the coupling agent is chosen from benzotriazol-1-yl-oxy-tris-pyrrolidino-phosphonium hexafluorophosphate (PyBOP), dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC), DCC combined with hydroxybenzotriazole (DCC/HOBT) and  
5 diisopropylcarbodiimide combined with HOBT (DIPCDI/HOBT).

16. Method according to one of claims 13 or 14, characterized in that the reducing agent is chosen from tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine, triphenylphosphine, tris(hydroxymethyl)-phosphine and dithiothreitol.

17. Pharmaceutical composition, characterized in that it contains a  
10 compound of formula (A) according to any one of claims 1 to 12 and a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle.

18. Pharmaceutical composition according to claim 17, characterized in that it is in a form which can be administered by parenteral route.

19. Pharmaceutical composition according to claim 17, characterized in  
15 that it is in the form of a preparation which can be injected by sub-cutaneous, intravenous or intramuscular route.

20. Pharmaceutical composition according to claim 19, characterized in that it is in a form which can be administered by oral route.

21. Pharmaceutical composition according to claim 20, characterized in  
20 that it has a sustained or controlled activity.

22. Use of a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 12 or a pharmaceutical composition according to any one of claims 17 to 21, for the production of a medicament intended for the treatment of pain.